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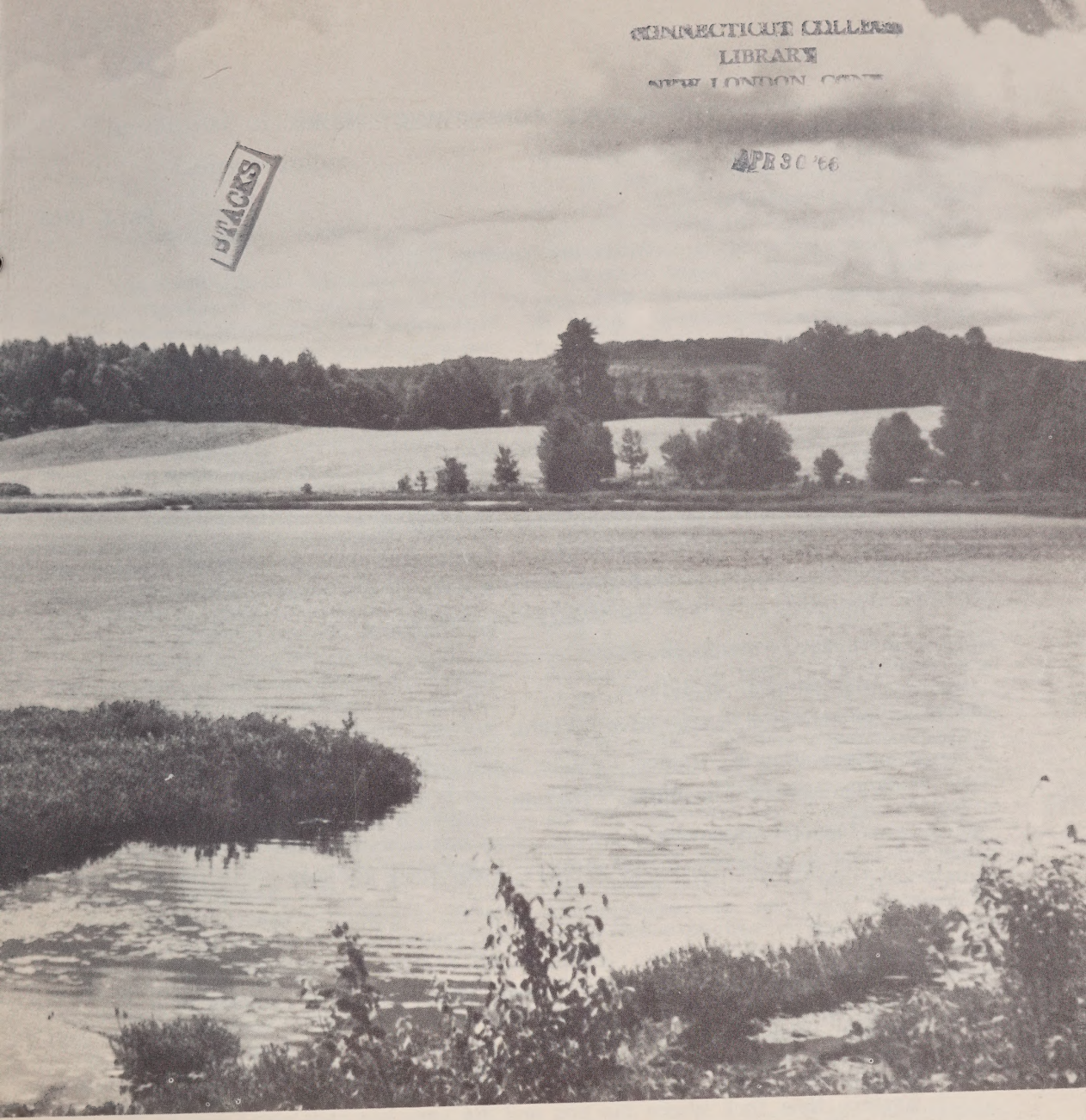
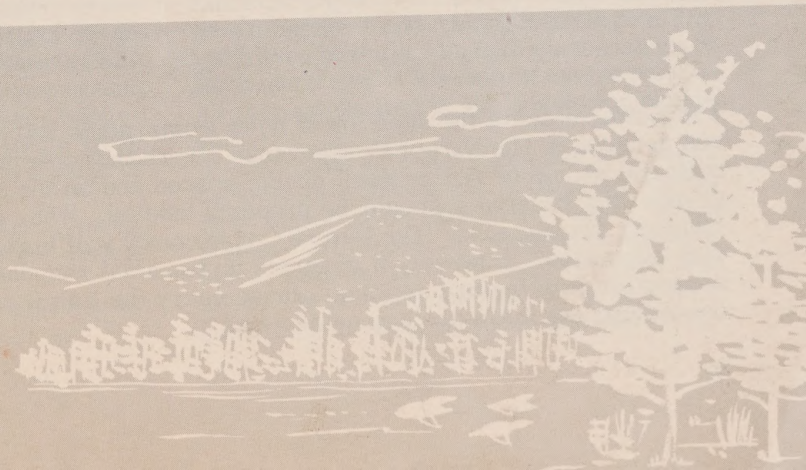


Volume 15 FALL 1965 Number 3

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS



THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

VOLUME 15, NUMBER 3 FALL 1965

W. Harley Webster, Editor

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COVER: Moss Lake, Allegany County, New York, is a remnant of a large iceberg and is a complete entity of unusual ecological balance and variety. Wide areas along the shores are covered with deep bog and moss, full of vegetation such as leatherleaf, bog laurel, pitcher plant, sundew, bladderwort and cranberry. This is probably the only spot in western New York where the bog and the rare bog club-moss may be found. The bog heath is surrounded by hemlock and hardwood forest. (A field trip was taken to Moss Lake by members of The Nature Conservancy attending this year's Annual Meeting.)

The Editor solicits the donation of news items, notes and photographs dealing with various aspects of The Nature Conservancy's work and conservation. If possible, all written material should be typewritten, double spaced and on one side of the paper only. Photographs and negatives should be properly labeled. When possible, negatives should accompany photographs. The Nature Conservancy will make every effort to return material submitted. However, it assumes no financial responsibility for its safe return. In connection with feature articles, please query the Editor first, so that he can advise you concerning the magazine's requirements.

The Future of The Nature Conservancy *

by
Richard H. Goodwin

At this 1965 Annual Meeting, we are gathered together to exchange experiences, to give and seek advice and inspiration, and to take collective action on important matters.

We are all deeply indebted to our Western New York Chapter and to our retiring Board member, Mrs. Edward Ulrich, for their hard work in planning and arranging for this splendid meeting. It has, incidentally, been a privilege to have had Mrs. Ulrich working with us these past years on the Board. To the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, we are grateful for joining the Chapter in acting as hosts to this meeting and for extending to us its fine facilities at the Buffalo Museum of Science. And, we are fortunate to have the opportunity to visit two splendid areas preserved through the efforts of our local group—Moss Lake and Deer Lick. These are an inspiration to all of us and should encourage us to return home and do likewise. We commend our Western New York Chapter and urge them on to even greater efforts in their task of preserving more natural areas in the western part of the Empire State.

The Nature Conservancy is a precious thing—a human institution built around the concept of the important and value of the total environment, and dedicated to preserving some of it from the corrosive forces of our civilization.

One of the joys of working for The Nature Conservancy at the national level is the privilege of meeting, working beside and enjoying the cordial hospitality of interesting and dedicated people. These are the citizens who really care about what happens in the future. In each corner of the country, the problems of preserving natural areas are different; but everywhere there is an encouraging ferment. And The Nature Conservancy is the catalyst for this movement.

In the past 15 years, The Nature Conservancy has grown from an idea into a large and complex enterprise. What are some of its present assets?

First, there is a devoted and growing membership which pays dues and makes other contributions out of a desire to promote an active program. This is what our organization has to offer. This past year has not seen a growth in the number of members, but rather in the size of their material commitment in terms of dollars and land received. In the years ahead, we must reach even more people. Our members represent a pitifully small segment of our burgeoning population, but we have a promotional job in which every one of us can participate.

Second, we have an intelligent, influential and devoted group of volunteer workers —at the national level, your Board and officers; at the local level, chapter officers, project committees and state representatives.

Third, we have a dedicated group of people on our staff, who work long hours to accomplish the flood of business that presses through the doors and over the wires.

Fourth, The Nature Conservancy has accumulated an impressive domain in the form of natural areas. Our latest financial report inventories 91 projects totalling around 12,000 acres, listed at a very conservative book value (at date of acquisition) of $2,000.000.00. This does not include acreage for which we have no deed, nor does it include a growing number of areas amounting to tens of thousands of acres and valued at millions of dollars for which The Nature Conservancy has watch-dog responsibilities. Many of these areas were acquired and subsequently given to other agencies. We can point to these assets with great pride. To have achieved this amount of progress in 15 years is a substantial accomplishment.

Now what are some of The Nature Conservancy's liabilities?

First and foremost, it has responsibilities for the welfare of an important conservation movement. Everyone here is aware of the seriousness of the problem—man's fantastic capacity to destroy, his willingness to exploit for temporary personal gain, his ignorance of the ecological consequences of the destruction of his natural environment—all this aggravated by the population explosion.

The Nature Conservancy has only begun to meet this challenge. Our program has only begun to be effective in about seven states – and in these our thoughtful members are acutely aware of the huge task that lies ahead. In 26 additional states, we have done something as an agency, but only as a falter-

*Portion of the president's address at the Annual Meeting in Buffalo, N.Y.

ing start. Virtually nothing has been done in the remaining 17. Our potential is enormous, but we need a highly effective program of promotion which can only be achieved through an expansion of our staff.

Our second great liability is our responsibility to our projects and to the many generous donors who are making these possible. How can we assure the permanence of our watch-dog function which we maintain is so important? The Board of Governors feels the great urgency of building the financial resources of The Nature Conservancy to the point where it can be certain of supporting, through endowment income, the salaries and expenses of a staff of several men. We estimate the need of a fund of at least $2,000,000 for this purpose. Our present unrestricted endowment is less than 10% of this figure.

As in almost any great conservation cause, our liabilities far outweigh our assets. This should not be viewed as a cause for discouragement. Rather, it should strengthen our resolve to redouble our efforts.

We need more people to back the cause. We need greater financial resources to hire staff to carry out the many tasks that cry for attention, and to provide a stabilizing endowment. We need capable and sophisticated help in approaching sources of funds, wealthy people, foundations, and industry. We are speaking of large sums of money. They are certainly available; but they must be sought in the right way, with careful planning and a program that has imaginative appeal to the donor. Is it not a travesty that an investment of 0.1% of what our government is spending annually to probe outer space would permanently endow an enormously expanded program for The Nature Conservancy!

The membership of the Conservancy provides the institutional framework for carrying out a great enterprise. The members provide the reservoir of volunteer manpower that translates our natural areas preservation program into action at the local level. Thousands of hours of hard work are contributed by many able people. Our members have been responsible for discovering natural areas in need of preservation. They have "sold" our program and our agency to owners of land who have been prevailed upon to give or bequeath this real estate to The Nature Conservancy. They have buckled down to the arduous task of raising funds for land purchase. The aggregate amount of money and land value thus channelled into land preservation is at least 7 to 10 times the entire national operating expenditure since the inception of The Nature Conservancy. Also from the membership are recruited the scientific talents that give a sound ecological perspective to our land acquisition efforts; attorneys to give us free legal counsel on many of our complicated real estate problems; investment and financial counsel, and the people at the national level to provide management of what is of necessity becoming a fairly big business enterprise.

From a financial point of view, however, the membership through its present dues structure, supports only a small fraction of the national operating budget of The Nature Conservancy—about 15% of it this past year. Another 15% came from miscellaneous sources including endowment income, while the remaining 70%, some $120,000, was derived from special gifts—large and small—that were specially solicited. Some of this money came in from the appeal mailed out to members with the "Highlights of 1964"; the bulk came from gifts from and solicited by your very generous and devoted National Board. It should be emphasized that the national organization provides the framework for philanthropic giving many times as large as its operating budget.

I would like to point out that our present financial situation is not a new one. Twelve years ago The Nature Conservancy was able to expand its effectiveness through the bold and imaginative giving of two donors. For a number of years their combined support amounted annually to over $50,000. This situation placed a heavy responsibility upon the Board to develop new sources of funds when these pump-priming gifts dried up. Happily, we have been able to achieve this at our present level of operation through a lot of hard work. We made our budget this past year, but only toward the end of the period as a result of two large gifts totaling $3,000.

The Nature Conservancy more recently —within the past two years—was able greatly to accelerate its program through the dramatic expansion of its Loan Fund by three large gifts totalling $450,000.

A further expansion of our program to meet the urgency of the present situation, requires an intensification of our fund-raising efforts. The burden of responsibility for the solvency of The Nature Conservancy—already a heavy one—falls upon the Board and especially upon its President. For the latter, the task has become greater than can reasonably be expected of a volun-

teer. An expansion of our program requires the aid of additional personnel highly sophisticated in fund raising and public relations techniques. It is for this reason that your Board recommended a change in the Bylaws to permit the appointment of a professional president at such time as his salary can be financed by imaginative giving and a suitable candidate can be found.

I would like to return for a moment to the question of our Endowment Fund. Great as is its need, the appeal of an investment in endowment, yielding about 4% per annum, is not as attractive to many donors as is a more active use of the capital. Your Board has recently developed a new concept for a portion of the Endowment Fund that gives it a dynamic feature. It is called the Guaranty and Income Fund. Gifts in this fund already total in excess of $75,000. They have been solicited with the understanding that the securities in which the fund is invested may be used as collateral for loans. Responsible groups in need of cash for interim financing of projects may arrange with The Nature Conservancy for the use of this collateral. Loans which are floated in this way, including any interest charges, are raised and paid off by the local fund-raising effort. Thus the Guaranty and Income Fund serves a dual purpose (1) to provide endowment income to The Nature Conservancy and, (2) to provide the underwriting of loans to projects. Those who have tried to borrow money on behalf of a philanthropic enterprise may have encountered the reluctance of banks to grant mortgages which, if foreclosed, would damage the public image of the bank in the local community. The collateral loan circumvents this problem.

The first collateral use of this fund was a dramatic one. A group in Ohio, desirous of acquiring a natural area and establishing the Stark Wilderness Center, needed an immediate $50,000 for land acquisition. The Nature Conservancy indicated willingness to underwrite a loan with collateral. Within two days, the local group had financed the loan without any physical transfer of securities. The reputation of The Nature Conservancy and its written guarantee were sufficient to encourage the people in the community to jump in and support the project. Thus, a $500,000 enterprise was successfully launched.

This fund has tremendous catalytic potential, if we can build up its resources and administer it effectively.

The Nature Conservancy can also perform notable service by preserving natural areas in cooperation with governmental agencies, but its capacity is surely limited by its human and financial resources. An example in this area was our prompt action in tying up an inholding on Upper Priest Lake in Idaho to avert a damaging encroachment on the wilderness character of this magnificent primitive area. Here a congressional appropriation was required for financing the purchase and the Conservancy held the situation under control for the necessary interval. The need for this type of action far exceeds our present capacity to serve.

Every day that passes brings changes to the face of the land. Forests are levelled; swamps and marshes drained and filled; valleys flooded; top soil removed or covered with junk yards, rubbish, buildings or other modern "improvements." The land-use pattern of tomorrow is being established today.

What will be the role of the Conservancy in these critical days immediately ahead? Will we be satisfied with saving thousands of acres or should we be raising our sights to hundreds of thousands? Can we build a potent and hard-hitting agency of a size commensurate with the task, one that can cope with the present need for establishing the land use pattern and one that will be solidly there in the future to protect from encroachment the natural areas that have been preserved? I like to think that we of today will have the courage, energy and imagination to meet this challenge.

I am honored to have been selected as your President this past year; especially so as it has been my second tour of duty in this capacity. It has each time been an exciting experience. But it is a demanding job and carries with it a grave responsibility. The other officers and governors share with me this feeling of urgency for the mission to be accomplished. We share with you a love of the stillness of the forest, the mystery of the marsh, the beauty of the fringed gentian in the browning meadow, the fleeting glimpse of a weasel hunting along a wall and a thousand other sounds and sights and smells of wild places. These are our common trust. We are counting on each of you to help us in a common cause.

As a member, you can help the Conservancy grow more effective in one or more of the ways I have outlined. We need more members. Sell the Conservancy to your friends. We need more financial support both locally and at the national level. You can help us in many various ways.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S DAUGHTER BECOMES LIFE MEMBER OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

As reported in the Summer Issue of The News, Miss Luci Baines Johnson has graciously accepted a Life Membership in The Nature Conservancy.

In a letter to the Conservancy, Miss Johnson said:

"I am delighted to accept a membership in The Nature Conservancy . . . Young people especially have a great deal to gain by participating in the beautification program because our scenic heritage is a legacy that we can enjoy in the years ahead."

At a special White House ceremony, attended by members of the Board of Governors and staff, Dr. Goodwin, President of The Nature Conservancy, presented Luci with a beautiful Life Membership certificate. During the presentation, Dr. Goodwin said:

"It has been most heartening to have the President and his family assume leadership in the movement to preserve natural beauty; and we are especially delighted that you, Luci Baines, are directing your energies toward involving the young people in our country in this effort."

Dr. Goodwin emphasized two approaches —both essential: First, the preservation of natural beauty, that is the saving of what we still have; and secondly, the abatement of ugliness, or the restoration of what has already been damaged or destroyed. He said "The Nature Conservancy is concerned with the first of these. It is dedicated to the establishment of natural areas on a permanent basis and under appropriate auspices for aesthetic enjoyment and scientific and educational use." He also pointed out that in the home state of the President of the United States, the Conservancy recently activated one of its largest projects—several thousands of acres of unspoiled prairie habitat to preserve the Attwater's Prairie Chicken, a bird threatened with extinction. This project is being promoted cooperatively with the World Wildlife Fund.

Dr. Goodwin further said to Luci that her membership also gave her the opportunity to participate with the Conservancy in its program to save for tomorrow some of what we still have and hold precious today. He told her "We are proud to have you one of us and want your help on the team."

Left to right: Miss Luci Baines Johnson; Dr. Walter S. Boardman, Executive Director; and Dr. Richard H. Goodwin, President of The Nature Conservancy.

Miss Johnson took time out from an extremely busy schedule to accept her Life Membership in the Conservancy. As most of us know, she works three days a week with a Washington ophthalmologist in a program toward saving the sight of underprivileged youngsters. She arrived at the White House Rose Garden still in her nurse's uniform and greeted the members of the Board who were present.

Later she said "thank you again for presenting me with this beautiful certificate and for making me a life member. We cannot do too much to save our natural beauty and I am happy to be part of your fine effort. I am sorry that our visit was so short, but lunch hour just isn't very long when travel time is thirty minutes. I hope that you will come back at another time to take a tour of the White House . . . I hope you will tell me how I can actively help preserve nature."

Not only is the President of the United States actively doing something toward the beautification of our nation, to wit: his recent signing of the Highway Beautification Bill (which his lovely and charming wife skillfully guided through the Congress), but his whole family have more than a passing interest in seeing to it that Living Museums will be available to the future generations of this country.

Left to right: Dr. Edward Graham, former member of the Board of Governors; A. S. Rachal, Jr., a member of the Board; G. Flippo Gravatt, former member of the Board; Miss Miriam Sesman, membership secretary of the Conservancy; Miss Luci Baines Johnson (the President's daughter); Dr. Walter S. Boardman, Executive Director; Dr. Richard H. Goodwin; Miss Elizabeth Rothfuss, staff member; James B. Ross, member of the Board; and W. Harley Webster, Assistant Director of the Conservancy.

16TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

The Conservancy Elects Officers and Members of the Board of Governors

Dr. Richard H. Goodwin of New London, Connecticut, was reelected President of The Nature Conservancy at the Annual Meeting held at Buffalo, New York, September 10-11-12, 1965.

Dr. George R. Cooley of Albany, New York, was reelected Vice President for Finance, and Dr. M. Graham Netting, Director of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was elected Vice President for Science. Elting Arnold of Chevy Chase, Maryland, was reelected Secretary, and Charles N. Mason of Washington, D.C., was reelected Treasurer.

George L. Collins and Dr. F. Raymond Fosberg, who had served as Vice Presidents during the past year, were elected to serve another term as elective members of the Board of Governors.

The following members of the Board of Governors, whose first terms had expired, were reelected: Cary W. Bok, Elliott Donnelley, Mrs. Richard M. Leonard, Daniel Smiley and Mrs. L. M. C. Smith.

President Goodwin expressed the appreciation of the Conservancy to Dr. H. Lewis Batts, Jr., Devin A. Garrity, Dr. Lynton K. Caldwell and Mrs. Edward C. Ulrich, all of whom were retiring Board members, for the work they have done in the past, and also stated that it was his hope that these wonderful people would continue their interest and efforts in carrying forward the work of The Nature Conservancy.

At the Annual Dinner, which was held in the Buffalo Museum of Science, Mrs. Ulrich was also appointed to the National Advisory Board.

The 16th Annual Meeting of The Nature Conservancy was probably the best meeting we have ever had. The Western New York Chapter, in conjunction with the Buffalo Museum of Science, had everything in tip-top shape, and the business sessions were extremely interesting and informative. Field trips were taken to Houghton College and Moss Lake on Friday, as well as a trip to Deer Lick Sanctuary on Sunday.

Dr. Fred T. Hall, Director of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, and Wendell L. Danielson, Chairman of the Western New York Chapter, welcomed nearly 150 members of the Conservancy who were attending the Conference.

Panel discussions were held concerning conservation movements in Canada, Latin America, Australia and England; and we were indeed fortunate in having representation from each of these areas in the persons of F. Aird Lewis of Toronto, Canada; Mr. C. S. Elliott, Scientific Attache of the Australian Embassy in Washington; Dr. Maria Buchinger from Argentina; and Mr. Richard Pough, speaking for Conservancy activities in England.

Mr. Eugene V. Zumwalt, Assistant Director, Resource Management, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, gave an excellent speech on "Natural Areas under the Bureau of Land Management" and stated that "the Bureau of Land Management realizes the Conservancy's efforts have largely supplied the impetus and created the awareness which led to the program which is now under way in our organization." He also said that Secretary of the Interior Udall's recognition of the need for natural areas, and his request that such a program be started, was a direct

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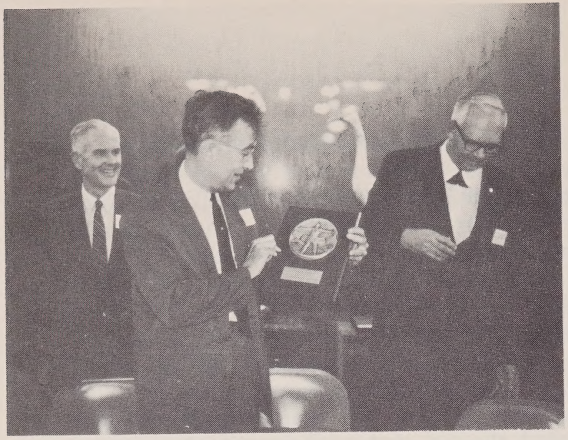
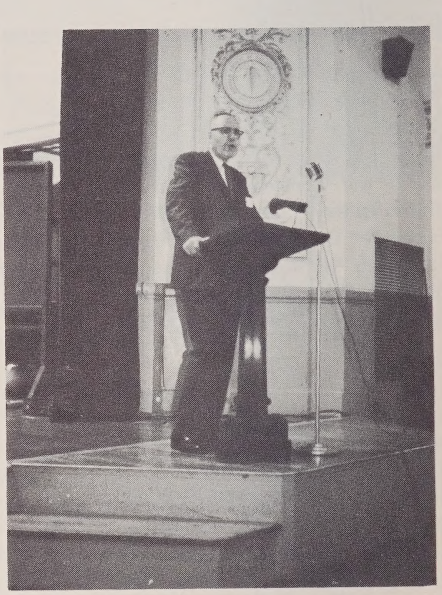


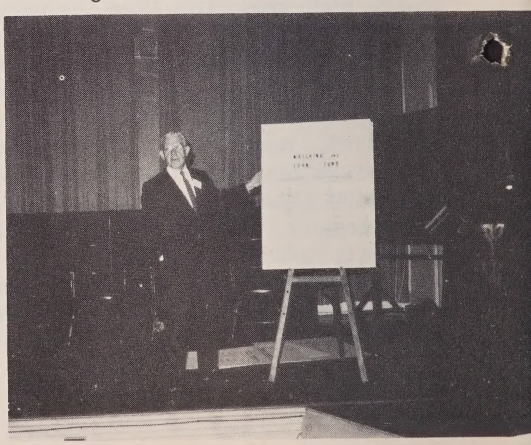
Mr. Elting Arnold, Secretary of the Conservancy, receiving the American Motors Conservation Award for outstanding services to the conservation cause. Behind him are President Goodwin and Mr. George L. Collins, former Vice President of The Nature Conservancy.



Dr. Walter S. Boardman reporting to the membership on the activities of the Executive Director during the past year.

Elting Arnold, Secretary of The Nature Conservancy.

Mr. George R. Cooley, reporting on the growth of The Nature Conservancy.



Mr. George L. Collins, Mrs. Elting Arnold, and Dr. M. Graham Netting, at the Annual Dinner.

ANNUAL MEETING,

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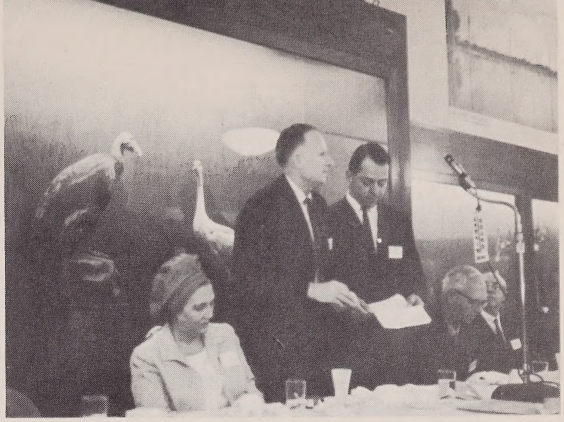
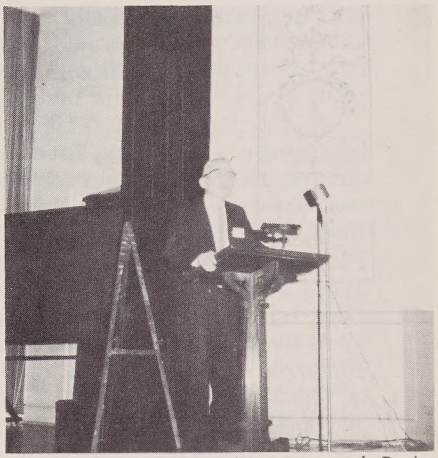


Don Greame Kelley, former Western Regional Director, as he received an Emblem Award. Seated is Mrs. Fay Mayes, Chairman of the Florida Chapter and a former member of the Board of Governors. Standing with Mr. Kelley is Huey D. Johnson, present Western Regional Director.

A partial view of the Annual Dinner held in the Buffalo Museum of Science.



Mr. Kenny Dale of the National Park Service, speaking to the membership on the Natural Landmarks Program. Mr. Dale is a long-time friend and supporter of The Nature Conservancy.

Mr. Eugene V. Zumwalt, Assistant Director for Resource Management, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, as he spoke on Natural Areas Under the Bureau of Land Management.

Harley Webster presenting an Emblem Award to John Tyler, Chairman of the Southern California Chapter.

outcome of the persistent program of action and public education carried on by The Nature Conservancy. A copy of Mr. Zumwalt's speech may be obtained by writing the national office of the Conservancy.

Mr. Kenny Dale of the National Park Service was also on hand to represent Director Hartzog, and he spoke about the Natural Landmarks Program which is now under way in that Department. (The Summer Issue of The News carried a report on this program, and a further notice appears elsewhere in this issue.)

Dr. Cooley, Vice President for Finance, spoke on "The Growth of The Nature Conservancy" during the past fifteen years, and said that ten years from now it was his hope we would have 65,000 members, a $20 million endowment, and over one-half million acres of land preserved.

President Goodwin gave a general report on the Conservancy, and said "The Nature Conservancy is a precious thing." This no one can deny. (Portions of his speech appear elsewhere in this issue of The News.)

At the luncheon meeting, presided over by George L. Collins, former Vice President of the Conservancy, the Chapter Chairmen from Eastern New York, Connecticut, Iowa, Northern California, Massachusetts, Florida, Missouri, Maine, Minnesota, Southern California, Ohio, Western New York, Long Island, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, were introduced. This was the best representation ever present at an Annual Meeting of The Nature Conservancy, and it afforded an opportunity for Chapter Chairmen to compare notes and discuss future means of advancing the work of the Conservancy. Mr. Collins called special attention to Don Greame Kelley, former Western Regional Director, and his work now with the Oakland City Museum in Oakland, California. Mr. Richard Pough represented the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society, and representatives of the Girls Scouts of America were on hand. The Nature Conservancy of Canada was represented by Mr. F. Aird Lewis, who spoke earlier in the day. Mr. and Mrs. George Fell were also on hand—Mr. Fell is a former Executive Director of the Conservancy, and is now representing the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission. John Tyler, who is Chairman of the Southern California Chapter, represented the Committee for the Preservation of the Tule Elk. Also represented were the Virgin Swamp Society and the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy.

All in all, this was the most interesting meeting the Conservancy has ever had, and the enthusiasm shown by everyone concerned was just magnificent.

EMBLEM AWARDS OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

At the 1965 Annual Meeting, under the program of awards to a number of volunteer workers of The Nature Conservancy, in recognition of the time and effort devoted by them to the work of the Conservancy, the following members were awarded a gold pin with The Nature Conservancy green leaf enameled thereon:

Willard Carmean, of Ohio
Paul Bruce Dowling, of Virginia
Mrs. John M. Hamilton, of Connecticut
Mrs. Paul Haight, of New York
Don Greame Kelley, of California
Walter E. Lehnert, of Minnesota
Murray Miller, of Oregon
Jeffrey R. Short, of Illinois
John G. Tyler, of California
Harold J. Zimmerman, of Ohio

HONORARY MEMBERS

Four persons were elected as honorary members of The Nature Conservancy at the Annual Membership Meeting in Buffalo, New York. Following provisions of the bylaws and long established custom, these following individuals were recognized for their outstanding service and devotion to the work of The Nature Conservancy:

Mr. Don L. Berry of Iowa
Mr. Cary W. Bok of Maine
Mr. Tam Deering of Washington State
Miss Frances M. Molera of California

COPIES OF THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE.

AMENDMENTS OF BYLAWS:

The Nature Conservancy's operations have expanded very rapidly. In order more adequately to handle the volume of business and ancillary activities which this growth has entailed, the Board of Governors believed the following changes in the organization to be desirable:

1. To establish a specifically appointed Executive Committee, to include the elected officers. Formerly, this committee consisted of those officers and governors who attended a stated meeting.
2. To provide for the possibility of a full time professional President to be appointed by the Board of Governors. At present, the President is a part-time volunteer elected officer.

These changes required alterations in the Bylaws, and the following amendments were presented to the membership for consideration at the Annual Meeting on September 11, 1965, and were unanimously adopted.

Since it may be some time before circumstances appropriate for the appointment of a professional President develop, the changes provided for continuing the present arrangements of an elected President and Vice President until the full time President is designated, at which juncture these elected officers will become Chairman and Vice Chairmen of the Board of Governors.

Amendments Adopted

1. Amend the first sentence of Article IV, Section 1, as follows:
"The Board of Governors shall consist of the elective officers, ex-officio, and not less than nine or more than thirty members at large, as determined by the Board."
2. Amend Article V, Section 1, as follows:
"There shall be an Executive Committee which shall consist of not more than nine members of the Board of Governors, including all the elective officers. The members at large shall be designated by the Board. Notice of meetings of the committee shall be given to all other members of the Board of Governors, who may attend such meetings, but without power of note."
3. Add the following new section to Article VI:
7. APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENTS.

a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these Bylaws, the Board of Governors may at any time determine that the offices of the President and Vice President shall be held by persons appointed by the Board and serving for such terms and with such compensation and having such duties in the administration of the Conservancy as the Board may specify.

b) Upon the appointment of a President under this Section, Article VI shall be deemed to read as follows in its entirety:

Section 1. TITLE AND TERMS OF OFFICERS. The elective officers of the Conservancy shall be a Chairman of the Board, not more than three Vice Chairmen, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected for terms of one year. The appointive officers shall be a President and such number of Vice Presidents and Assistant Secretaries as the Board of Governors may determine.

Section 2. CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD. The Chairman of the Board shall be the senior officer of the Conservancy and shall have general responsibility for the functioning of the Conservancy between meetings of the Board of Governors or the Executive Committee. He shall arrange for and preside at the meetings of the Conservancy membership, Board of Governors, and Executive Committee, and appoint members of committees in the manner and to the extent provided for by the bylaws or by resolution of the Board of Governors.

Section 3. VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD. The Vice Chairman of the Board shall exercise the functions of the Chairman in his absence. If there is more than one Vice Chairman, the Board shall establish the order in which they shall act.

Section 4. PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENTS. The offices of President and Vice Presidents shall be held by persons appointed by the Board and serving for such terms and with such duties in the administration of the Conservancy as the Board may specify. No person holding office under this section shall be a member of the Board of Governors after his appointment, but the President shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Board and Executive Committee, except at any executive session.

Section 5. SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

a) The Secretary shall be responsible for the keeping of minutes of all meetings of the Conservancy membership, Board of Governors, and Executive Committee, and for the performance of all other duties normally pertaining to the office of Secretary.

b) The Assistant Secretaries shall be appointed by the Board of Governors. The provisions of Article IV, Section 1, and Article VIII, Sections 1 and 2, shall not apply to the office of Assistant Secretary, but a member at large of the Board may also serve as an Assistant Secretary. The Board shall designate the order in which the Assistant Secretaries shall exercise the functions of the Secretary in his absence. Under the direction of the Secretary, the respective Assistant Secretaries shall also perform such duties of the office of Secretary as he may from time to time assign to them.

Section 6. TREASURER. The Treasurer shall supervise the soliciting of membership dues and contributions, keeping of financial records, and handling of the funds of the Conservancy. He shall be ex-officio a member of any committee dealing with financial or investment matters.

Section 7. ADDITIONAL DUTIES. Each officer shall perform any other duties directed by the Board of Governors.

c) Also under the appointment of a President under this section:

(i) The persons holding office at the time as President and Vice President shall assume the positions of Chairman of the Board and Vice Chairman of the Board, respectively.

(ii) All references to "President" in other Articles shall be deemed to read "Chairman of the Board."

(iii) The Executive Director provided for by Article VII of these bylaws shall become a Vice President, serving in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of this Article, and Article VII shall be deemed abrogated and the other portions of these bylaws renumbered accordingly.

(iv) Subsection a) of this section, the introductory portion of subsection b), and all of subsection 3) shall be deemed transitory and, after having been implemented, may be eliminated from any compilation of the bylaws issued thereafter.

4. Amend the first two sentences of Article VIII, Section 1, as follows:

"At least six months prior to the annual meeting of the Conservancy, the Board of Governors shall appoint a nominating committee of not less than three members of the Conservancy to present nominations for elective officers and Governors to be acted upon at the meeting. Nominations for any such office may also be made by any member by letter to the Secretary signed by at least ten members eligible to vote at the annual meeting."

5. Amend the first sentence of Article VIII, Section 3, as follows:

"The Board of Governors may appoint a person to fill any vacancy among the elective officers or members of the Board at large."

6. Amend the third sentence of Article IX, Section 3, as follows:

"Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business by the Executive Committee."

RESIGNATION OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dr. Walter S. Boardman has asked to be relieved of responsibility as the chief executive officer of The Nature Conservancy. In a statement to the Board of Governors at its regular meeting, October 23rd, he pointed out that he came to the post of Executive Director early in 1961 to assist at a time when The Nature Conservancy was beginning its period of rapid growth as the only conservation organization whose primary purpose was land preservation. He came with the understanding that he would remain for a period of three to five years. With the establishment of the position of an employed President at hand, he felt that this was the time to return to work in conservation on an independent basis. His resignation, effective January 1, 1966, was therefore presented. He further assured the Board that after a holiday and time to visit some outstanding nature preserves, he would be willing to serve as a consultant if he could help to forward the work of The Nature Conservancy by so doing.

After determining that Dr. Boardman's decision was irrevocable, and after various members spoke movingly about his unswerving dedication to the program of The Nature Conservancy and his superb record of accomplishment of its objectives, the Board accepted his resignation with utmost regret. It proceeded immediately to approve continuation of Dr. Boardman's services, in the capacity of special consultant, after a much needed vacation, with a special responsibility for the Rachel Carson Seacoast and the Raymond and Margaret Dreier Robins Memorial Forest in Florida. Mr. Huey D. Johnson who is serving with distinction as the Western Regional Director will come to Washington for the interim period until a permanent appointment can be made.

ILLINOIS CONSERVATION LEADER DIES

The Board of Governors of The Nature Conservancy noted with profound regret the passing of Mrs. Mary Baldwin, wife of Dr. S. Glidden Baldwin, of Catlin, Illinois.

Mrs. Baldwin had long been a conservation leader and in 1964 served as President of the Vermillion County Audubon Society. She and her husband were extremely active in the Illinois Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, of which she was a past Chapter Chairman, as well as the American Nature Study Society. She was a guiding light in the 1963 fight to preserve the meadow at Kickapoo State Park.

In a statement earlier this spring, Mrs. Baldwin said:

"Communion with nature brings a spiritual uplift all its own...peace, a tranquility. The inner self is renewed. It is not our privilege to deny this to future generations."

The conservation cause has suffered a tremendous loss in the death of Mrs. Baldwin.

DEDICATION OF ALTAMONT PRAIRIE, SOUTH DAKOTA

"Time is running short for unspoiled native grasslands in South Dakota."

This was the warning to participants of the Altamont Prairie dedication ceremonies held on the 17th of September at South Dakota State University by Walter Boardman, Executive Director of The Nature Conservancy, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Boardman urged more study of natural areas in South Dakota, noting that "anything worth saving must be saved within the next 10 years." He pointed out that the National Park Service "is looking to the South Dakota Nature Conservancy chapter to recommend one area by Nov. 1, 1965, to be set aside as a natural landmark."

He spoke at a noon luncheon during the Altamont Prairie dedication ceremonies at State University. Other speakers were Byron Harrell, professor of zoology, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, and State Representative of The Nature Conservancy, and Warren Whitman, chairman of the Department of Botany, North Dakota State University, Fargo, N.D.

Other activities included a meeting of the South Dakota chapter of The Nature Conservancy, films and displays and talks by State University faculty members.

A prairie tour opened afternoon activities, ending at Altamont Prairie, site of the formal dedication. A 62-acre tract of "unmolested" native prairie grasses located north and east of Clear Lake, the acreage will be used for study and as a scenic area. William Gamble, professor of electrical engineering and president of State's Alumni Foundation, accepted the deed to the land during the dedication. The land was purchased with donations to The Nature Conservancy from individuals and organizations.

Participants in the Altamont Prairie dedication Friday, September 17, at South Dakota State University included (left to right) Walter Boardman, Executive Director of The Nature Conservancy, Washington, D.C.; Byron Harrell, professor of zoology at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, and State Representative of The Nature Conservancy; Warren Whitman, Chairman of the Department of Botany, North Dakota State University, Fargo, N.D., and David J. Holden, associate professor and head of the Botany Department at State University.

THE NATURAL LANDMARKS PROGRAM

Chapters and State Representatives are urged to give immediate consideration to the presentation of nominations of Natural Landmarks. The Summer Issue of The Nature Conservancy News carried a report on this means of recognition of and protection for natural areas by the National Park Service.

Each Chapter and State Representative has an opportunity to present suggestions to the Washington Office of the Conservancy on lands worthy of consideration. Additional copies of the Summer Issue are available and will be mailed upon request. A form for guidance in reporting is in the hands of Chairmen and State Representatives.

One minor change has been made. The original appeal called for one area from each state. It now seems practical to suggest that where there is more than one chapter in a state each may submit a recommendation for an area within its jurisdiction. Lands privately or publicly owned where preservation is endangered but where this recognition may help are of prime consideration.

State representatives have a difficult but significant opportunity to advance the cause of conservation by giving time and thought to a proper nomination.

The potential good that can come from an effort by the chapters to submit nominations to us is far reaching. It is hoped that by the end of November each will have responded to this appeal.

—Walter S. Boardman
Executive Director

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

As of June 30, 1965

ASSETS	Operating Fund	Natural Area Fund	Endowment Fund	Total
Current Assets:				
Cash in Bank	$103,382.63	$ 74,325.59	$ 25,447.52	$203,155.74
Imprest Funds	2,500.00			2,500.00
Cash in Hands of Investment Broker			809.08	809.08
Time Deposits		50,000.00		50.000.00
Savings Deposits		50,000.00	25,000.00	75,000.00
Marketable Securities	52,132.04	150,160.26	226,497.10	428,789.40
Accrued Interest Receivable	333.33			333.33
Prepaid Expenses	2,679.64			2,679.64
Natural Areas Project Advances		8,787.19		8,787.19
Loans Receivable - Projects		546,521.97		546,521.97
Other Assets: Deposits	435.00			435.00
Fixed Assets:				
Land		1,941,772.26		1,941,772.26
Furniture and Equipment	15,116.36			15,116.36
Total Assets	$176,579.00	$2,821,567.27	$277,753.70	$3,275,899.97
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Collections Due Chapters	$ 1,022.82			$ 1,022.82
Natural Areas Escrow		$122,651.63		122,651.63
Payroll Taxes and Withholdings	1,437.80			1,437.80
Loans and Mortgages Payable on Lands Acquired		28,500.00		28,500.00
Invested in Land		1,913,272.26		1,913,272.26
Provision for Project Loans		546,521.97		546,521.97
Invested in Other Fixed Assets	15,116.36			15,116.36
Reserved for Marks Project	2,267.29			2,267.29
Fund Balances:				
Reserved for Special Purposes	16,379.23	2,173.38		18,552.61
Reserved for Fund Purposes			$277,753.70	277,753.70
Unexpended Balance		208,448.03		208,448.03
Unallocated	140,355.50			140,355.50
Total Liabilities & Fund Balances	$176,579.00	$2,821,567.27	$277,753.70	$3,275,899.97

(For further details and explanation, a four-page financial summary is available upon request to the National Office.)

THE SENSE OF WONDER, by Rachel Carson

I just received a copy of a beautiful book. It is by Rachel Carson, writing at her best, interwoven with photographs of a truly ethereal quality, by Charles Pratt, some of them so beautiful as to bring tears to one's eyes.

Reading it, I was at once carried back to walks with my mother when I would look at wildflowers and feel their beauty so strongly that I could not speak. She never told me that they were beautiful, often she did not know the names of them. But she enjoyed them with me. That was enough. It probably was what made a naturalist of me—set the pattern for my interests and activities, as well as my emotional reactions throughout my mature life. I have been thankful ever since for having such a mother.

What Rachel Carson and Charles Pratt tell us in this book is that we can be such parents, aunts, uncles, and grandparents, and that there is nothing as satisfying and rewarding in life as success in this task.

Real love of nature and real creativity in science are deeply based in our emotions and, I think, usually go back to emotional experiences in our early childhood. Perhaps less desirable traits have a similar origin. If this is true, and if it is within our power to provide the kind of rich emotional background so vividly described in this book, we truly hold the keys to the future in our hands. Because if man is to have a future, it must be because enough of us love our environment sufficiently to fight to keep it fit to live in. How to pass this love on to those who inherit our earth from us is what the authors of this book are telling us.

(The Sense of Wonder, by Rachel Carson, photographs by Charles Pratt and others, Harper and Row, Publishers, New York and Evanston, 96 pages, 1965.)

by F. R. Fosberg

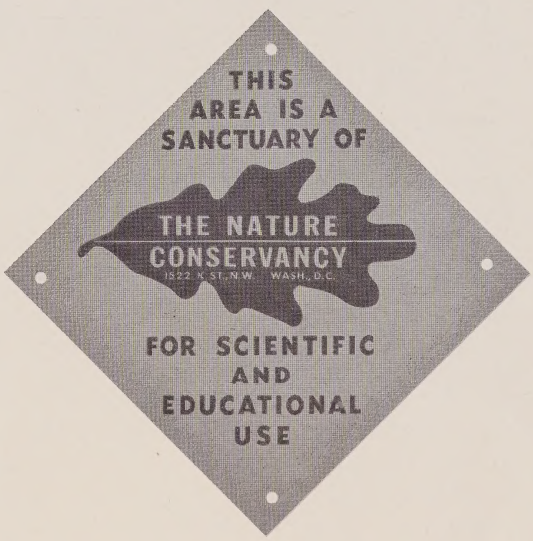
CHARLES PRATT PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT

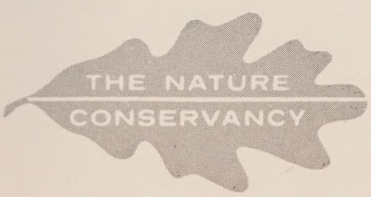
A one-man show of recent photographs by Charles Pratt will be held at the Cober Gallery, from December 13, 1965 through January 12, 1966. Included in this exhibition will be some of the original color, and black-and-white photographs for Rachel Carson's THE SENSE OF WONDER. A portion of the proceeds from the sale of these prints will be donated to the Rachel Carson Seacoast Fund—a project of The Nature Conservancy.

Also included in this show will be a series of photographic prints from Charles Pratt's book in progress about the edge of the city, as well as other recent work.

The Cober Gallery is located at
14 East 69th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

Gallery hours:
Tuesday through Saturday
11 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.





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THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

A Publication of The Nature Conservancy

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THE NATURE CONSERVANCY..... is the only national conservation organization whose primary purpose is the preservation—by their actual acquisition—of natural areas having outstanding esthetic or scientific importance.

Representatives, chapters, and local committees help carry on Conservancy activities within local areas. Membership dues of $5.00 per year and other contributions for the general support of the organization are shared with chapters on an apportionment basis. Projects to preserve specific areas are normally financed by local efforts through gifts and donations, with technical advice, loans, and sometimes grants from the national organization.

The Nature Conservancy has preserved or helped preserve such outstanding areas as Tucker Prairie and Holly Ridge (Missouri); Forest of Nisine Marks (California); Tannersville Bog (Pennsylvania); Moss Lake and Mianus River Gorge (New York); Battle Creek Cypress Swamp (Maryland); Mettler's Woods (New Jersey); Walcott Preserve (Connecticut); Caledonia Oaks (Minnesota); and the Volo and Wauconda Bogs (Illinois).

The Nature Conservancy works closely with many scientific and conservation groups. It participates in the activities of such organizations as the Natural Resources Council of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Biological Sciences, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.